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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2009-20

Boscalid

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications for the conversion of the conditional registrations of Boscalid Technical Fungicide and the end-use products Lance WDG Fungicide and Cadence WDG Fungicide to full registrations (*Pest Control Products Act* Registration Numbers 27494, 27495 and 27496 respectively).

The evaluation of these boscalid applications indicated that the end-use products have merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with their use are acceptable. Details on these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2009-08, *Boscalid*.

Boscalid was conditionally registered for use in Canada in accordance with Regulatory Note REG2004-02, *Boscalid/BAS 510*. The Lance WDG Fungicide label includes food use on a number of fruit, vegetable, legume and oilseed commodities.

Before registering a pesticide for food use, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

As a result of the conditional registration, 250 MRLs for boscalid were established on 9 July 2008 via Established Maximum Residue Limit EMRL2008-02, *Transitioning the Legal Establishment of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for Pesticides From the Food and Drugs Act to the Pest Control Products Act: Establishment of MRLs*. However, in light of further residue trials conducted in representative Canadian zones in accordance with the labelled use pattern to support the conversion to full registration, MRLs higher than those currently established are required for fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8), berries (Crop Group 13), Chinese cucumbers and cucumbers. (See Appendix I for a list of crop group commodities.)

Consultation on the revised MRLs for boscalid was conducted domestically via PRD2009-08. Information regarding the proposed MRLs is found in Section 3.4.2 of PRD2009-08 with supplemental information addressing the international situation and trade implications in Appendix II. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 2. No MRL related comments were received as a result of the consultation.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed revised MRLs for boscalid in Canada in or on food are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Boscalid

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Boscalid	2-chloro- <i>N</i> -(4'-chloro[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)-3-pyridine carboxamide	11	Lowbush blueberries*
		6.0	Caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13A)*, bushberries (Crop Subgroup 13B, except lowbush blueberries)*
		1.4	Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8)**
		0.5	Chinese cucumbers***, cucumbers***

* An MRL of 3.5 ppm is established for berry commodities, but a higher MRL is required to accommodate residues found in the supervised residue trials conducted to support the conversion to full registration.

** An MRL of 1.0 ppm is established for fruiting vegetable commodities, but a higher MRL is required to accommodate residues found in supervised residue trials conducted to support the conversion to full registration.

*** An MRL of 0.2 ppm is established for Chinese cucumbers and cucumbers, but a higher MRL is required to accommodate residues found in supervised residue trials conducted to support the conversion to full registration.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with Appendix I.

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the proposed MRLs in Canada, tolerances established in the United States (tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations by pesticide) and Codex¹ MRLs. A list of all established Codex MRLs is available on the Pesticide Residues in Food website.

¹ Codex is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Lowbush blueberries	11	13*	10
Caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13A)	6.0	6.0	10
Bushberries (Crop Subgroup 13B, except lowbush blueberries)	6.0	13*	10
Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8)	1.4	1.2	No MRL established
Chinese cucumbers, cucumbers	0.5	0.5	No MRL established

* Covered by the tolerance established for Bushberry, subgroup 13B that does not exclude blueberries.

Appendix I**Crop Groups: Numbers and Definitions**

Crop Group Number	Name of the Crop Group/Subgroup	Food Commodities Included in the Crop Group/Subgroup
8	Fruiting vegetables	Bell peppers Eggplants Groundcherries Non-bell peppers Pepinos Pepper hybrids Tomatillos Tomatoes
13A	Berries; Caneberries subgroup	Blackberries Loganberries Raspberries
13B	Berries; Bushberries subgroup	Currants Elderberries Gooseberries Highbush blueberries Huckleberries Lowbush blueberries

